that the improvement of the James River at Richmond, by increasing the trade of that city, would correspondingly lessen that of Petersburg, a principle which, if sdopted, would stop every species of improvement, and compel us to leave the world in a state of nature.

In 1845, James K. Polk succeeded Mr. Tyler. Coming from Tennessee, k was hoped that he would carry into the Government somewhat of the nationality of Gen. Jackson. But Mr. Polk exceeded all his prodecessors, in the narrowness and severity of his theories. He not only vetoed the bills for continuing the harbors which had been commenced by General Jackson, but he fistly denied all authority whatever in the National Government to expend money for any such objects—denoming the whole as utterly unconstitutional.

The reason he gave would equally include light-houses and heacons. To be consistent, he should have vetoed them also, but they were allowed to stand—at least for a time.

atime.

Mr. Polk did what was much worse. He brought forward a plan for the virtual division and dismemberment of all the navigable waters of the Union—the Missispip, the Lakes, and all—and the abandonment of all authority to resulted their improvement by the National ment of all the navigable waters of the Union—the Musgissippi, the Lakes, and all—and the abandonment of all
authority to regulate their improvement by the National
Government. The plan was distinctly proposed in an
elaborate message, which recommended that Congress
should at once give its consent in advance, that each
state should levy tunnage duties on all vessels entering
the harbors within its limits—to be applied to the
improvement of rivers and harbors within such
imats, exclusively by the State, and in such
imate, and in such instance in the state of the old Confederation—shivering to atoms the fabric which the Consituation intended to rear, and destroying those two
great cardinal and prominent features—the unity and
the freedom of our navigable waters—which distinguish America from all the other nations of the world.

On the 5th of July, 1847, a Convention of Delegates—
to consider the condition of our navigable waters—from
eighteen of the States, assembled at Chicago—a large
commercial city in the heart of the continent, near the
southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and preeminently
a fitting place for such an assemblage. General Case, in
the speech to which I have alluded, terms it, snearingly,
a "renewned Convocation." It was indeed renowned,
as well in numbers as in weight of character and patriotic devotion to the country and its best interests, and,
in all those respects, and above all, in the decent deco-

otic devotion to the country and its best interests, and, is all these respects, and above all, in the decent deco-rum of its proceedings, it will stand a comparison with any rublic body ever assembled in America, not except-

ing Congressitself.

The interests of the country were greatly suffering. Our lakes and rivers were strewed with wrecks, which the cruel neglect of of the Government had caused—and the sufferers spake out plainly. The place of meeting was immediately opposite the great peninsula of Michagun—a State of large and increasing commerce, and greatly needing safe and commodious harbors; and a State moreover, which had carried forward Gen. Cass to wealth and greatness. He was respectfully invited to attend this Convention, but "circumstances" prevented him. What those circumstances were, were never publicly known, until his recent speech in the Senate, which distinctly avows that he abstained from attending, because he "was satisfied that it was got up for the purpose of injuring Mr. Polik, and through him the Denacratic party." ing Congressitself.

we no wish to comment upon this avowal, further I have no wish to comment upon this avowal, further then to observe that it establishes two important facts on the very beet authority: the first of which is, that "the Democratic party" are thus distinctly identified with Mr. For. K as enemies to the improvements in question; and the second, that the power of the American President has indeed become dangerous, when a Senstor of the United States, in a case where the interests of his State are vitally concerned, does not dare openly to disagree with the Executive, or take any efficient means to resist the abuse of his authority. It also shows the utter folly of electing to that office either an abstractionist or an ally of abstractionists, under the vain expectation that Congress will be able to restrain him from the tyrannical exercise of the veto power, with which the that Congress will be able to restrain him from the ty-rannical exercise of the veto power, with which the Constitution has clothed him. Experience has taught us too well, that in the power of the American President to resist all measures for the improvement of navigable waters, he is to all intents as much an autocrat as the Car of Russia. And shall we, with our eyes open, en-ter upon another dynasty of misrule and folly? The Chicago Convention appointed a Committee of two from each of the States represented in the Conven-tion, to collect and embody information as to the trade of the Western waters, and the necessity for its more efficient protection, with a proper memorial, to be pre-

efficient protection, with a proper memorial, to be presented to Congress. The duty of preparing that important paper, vindicating the constitutional authority of the nation and the necessity of its exercise, was comportant paper, vindeging the constitutional authority of the nation and the necessity of its exercise, was committed to John C. Spencer, of New-York; and it is enough to say that his great powers were thrown wholly into the work. The masterity exposition which he then made, not only of the right and duty of Congress to improve our Rivers and Harbors, but of the urter fallacy, folly, and unconstitutionality of the proposed plan of State tunnage duties, is one of the most valuable State tunnage duties, is one of the most valuable State.

State tunnage duties, is one of the most valuable State papers ever produced in this country. Let our opposents answer it, if they can.

The scheme of State tunnage duties did not, after all, originate with Mr. Pol.k. The true author was Jous C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, who saw in it a plan peculiarly harmonizing with his views of State sovereignty, and well calculated to enfeeble the national authority. Shortly after the veto of Mr. Pol.k. Mr. Ruett, of S. C., introduced a bill into the House of Representative, giving the consent of Congress to the local tunnage duties to be levied by the States. It was referred to the Committee of Commerce, of which Washinston Hunt, the present Governor of the State of New York, was Chairman. Earnest efforts were used by Mr. Rheer to point out to Governor Hunt the peculiar advantages Chairman. Earnest efforts were used by Mr. RHEFT to point out to Governor HUNT the peculiar advantages which New-York would derive in levying local duties, from her geographical position, in holding the very gates of commerce, both on the Atlantic and the Lakes. But WASHINGTON HUNT was a National Word, and loyalto the Cenetitation. It was enough for him, as it is for all good Whips, that New-York should be a part of one great Republic. He scorned to seek, and would not accept advantages for his State, by a measure that would weaken good Whige, that New-York should be a pair of one great Republic. He scorned to seek, and would not accept ad-vantages for his State, by a measure that would weaken the Union; but presented to the House a report con-demning the plan in the strongest terms. It took a broad and comprehensive view of our commerce, foreign and domestic, and the just right of every portion of the Union to be milly protected, and placed on a proper ma-Union to be fairly protected, and placed on a proper na-tional basis the duty which the Government had so long tional basis the duty which the Government had so long neglected. It also reprobated the arbitrary vero, by which the President had defeated the Harbor Bill. The report was accompanied by four separate revolutions, upon which a vete was obtained in July, 1848, after a desperate resistance by the friends of the Executive.

The first resolution, asserting the power of the National Government to improve Rivers and Harbors, was passed by a vote of 128 to 59.

The second, asserting the expediency of exercising that power, was passed by a vote of 112 to 53.

The third, disapproving the veto of the President, was passed by 91 to 71.

And the fourth, condemning the proposed plan of State turnage duties, was passed by 109 to 59.

It not being practicable to obtain two-thirds of the House to pass the Harbor Bill notwithstanding the veto, the bill failed, and our Lakes and Rivers were left to their fate.

the bill fulled, and our Lakes and Rivers were left to their fate.

In November of that year, Zachary Taylon was chosen President of the United States, and it was really believed to be impossible that this important national interest could be longer neglected. But such was the violence of party, or so great the fear of offending Southern abstractionists, that nearly four years clapsed before the Whies could succeed in passing a River and Harbor Bill. Their opponents held majorities in both Hauses, and steadily refused to pass it, until late in the summer of the present year, when the near approach of the Presidential election, and the apprehension of losing the vorse of the States interested in internal invigation, operated to convince a sufficient number of the expediency of voting for the bill. It is almost needless to say, that Mittare Fittmoner, the Whig President, signed it without a moment's hesitation.

LARD FILLMORE, the Whig President, signed it without a moment's hesitation.

It must be obvious that this revival of the River and Harber policy is only temporary, and will again be abandoned unless the people can succeed at the approaching election in placing a Whig in the Presidential chair. We have seen the baleful effects, of placing in that position an abstractionist, or Northern ally of abstractionists. What can we possibly expect if we elect any but a Whig? It is already distinctly amounced by the political press of Virginia—which has the merit, at least, of openness and candor—that General Pizzucs, if elected, will abandon the policy just renewel. Now can we, will we consent that the protecting arm of the Govert ment shall again be paralyzed?

But this is not all—for there is a feature in the approaching contest which gives it a much higher and

But this is not all—for there is a feature in the approaching contest which gives it a much higher and more evoluting interest. The success of our opponents will permanently fasten upon the nation a plan of local tunings duties, even more mischievous and destructive than that which MF. Polix proposed.

During the recent struggle to pass the River and Harbor bill through the Sentie, Mr. Douglass of Illinois, offered as asubstitute, an amendment, riving the connection.

fered as a substitute, an amendment, giving the cons-of Congress to the levy of local tunnage duries, not a by each of the sengale state, but make duries, not a by each of the separate State abut even by the authorstic of any city or town, on the whole extent of the bound of the Alentic the Pacific, the Gall of Mixico and all the the Americ, the Pacific, the Gali of Mexico and all the Lakes, and airther allowing any of the States, either snagy or by compact among themselves, to levy similar arties on all the navigable rivers of the Union, within their respective limits. The plan of President Pors, invided the national waters of the Union, into only thirty-one separate portion, while that of Senator Dougrass subdivides them into al waters of the Union, into only thirty-one's sparse portions, while that of Senator Doculas subdivales them late
as many parts at there are towns on the whole occan and
lake coasts. Can it need any commend? Where could it
find a parallel? In its unterly denationalizing offect, its
daily and hourly checks, delays, exactions, and imposition, it would exceed even the aubitrision of the waters
of Europe among the crowds of perty States and faulal
barons, after the dismemberment of the Roman Empire;
and America in the mikide of the minoteenth contary,
would enjoy the singular privilege of inverting the whole
course of medern civilization, and returning to the barbariem of the dark ages. Our coasts and frivers would
be lined with collectors, demanding tribute. V seels
from Pittsburg to New-Orieans would be stopped at I ass
une times on their voyage. Pretended improvements
would be made or attempted wholly unsuited to their
object, and other improvements omatted that commerce
demanded. Agricultural States would hesitate or refuse
to execute the works, which their more commercial
neighbors required. The younger or smaller States
would shrunk from the burden, while the States aroust
the Lakes, manacled by their so-called "democratic"
Constitutions, would be totally disabled. States making
trifling improvements would exact the same tribute, as Constitutions, which de tauly desarch the same tribute, as those which were burdened with the most costly.—

Nothing like uniformity of plan would be practicable, while the due application of the duties would be a subject of interminable discussion and strife. Truly was it

said by the Chicago memorial, that "if the wit of man were taxed to device a scheme utterly destructive of all trade, commerce, and navigation upon our waters, a better one for the purpose than this, of artificially obstructing them by hosts of collectors of tunings duries imposed by local legislation, could not be framed."

But in addition to all this, the measure would be interly unconstitutional, in violating the fundamental provision of the great Ordinance of 17s7, the shilipsion of which was assumed by the Constitution, and which declared the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and all their tributaries, to be "common highways, and roarwa free, stithout any tax, impost, or duty therefor." Nor would it stop even here. It would come in direct conflict with the fundamental conditions contained in the five several acts admitting into the Union the Status of Louisians, Arkenses, Missouri lows, and Wiscousin, each of which came into the Union under the express condition that the Mississippi and its tributaries should remain forever free, without any tax, duty, or impost to be leviced by said States.

It is true that the proposed amendment of Mr. Douclas was not adopted. The Presidential election was too near at hand—but he has given notice that he will renew it at the next session of Congress. If any think it impossible that such a measure can be adopted, let him remember that although its mischiefs and absurdities were pointed out in the strongest manner by Mr. Tauman Shirm, one of the Whig Senators from Concession deserves the thunks of every man engaged in inland commerce—it nevertheless received the votes of seventeen Senators, among whom stands conspicuous Mr. William R. Krko, of Alahama, now nominated by our opponents for Vice-President of the United States, and presented to the people on the same ticket with General Pilerce. Can any one death the political character of their administration should they be elected or the results which will follow to our navigable waters! I have thus endeavored to bring down the

general a their character.

Now, how do our opponents meet this regulation! I do not ask how they meet it by acts—for those we see—but how do they meet it by words! The resolution parsed by the Presidential Convention which nominated Prener and King is in these words:

The Constitutendess not are the power to Congress to consequence of the Congress to consequence and every on a symmetry and evasive character of the resolution is obvious. Its true object is to cajule the North, while it ratisfies the South. On the one hand, it induces the ratisfies the South. On the one hand, it induces the North to believe that the party do not object to works strictly national, but only to reads, canals and other similar works strictly local, and to a "General System of Jaternal Improvement," only because it includes such local works—while, on the other hand, it satisfies the South that the phrase "internal improvements" includes all works of improvement, whether local or national. But the practical effect on river and harbor improvements is precisely the same as if the power to make these works was openly and distinctly denied by our opponents. This skillfully worded resolution was first introduced in the Presidential Convention of 1810, which nominated Mr. Van BUREN, and his followers have care-

troduced in the Presidential Convention of Followers have carefully stereotyped and repeated it, at every Presidential Convention from that time to the present. Under its equivocal phraseology, Mr. Pol. N found himself sufficiently justified in his vetoes, and should General Preace be elected, he will undoubtedly find it equally accommodities.

dating.

Now, we utterly deny that the Whig party contend for Now, we utterly drug man factor with party contact of the doctrine that Congress has power to carry on a "general system of internal improvement." What they do contend for, is precisely this: That Congress has power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstacles from manigable ricers.

In respect to a "system" we claim, that Congress may, in respect to rivers

In respect to a "system" we claim, that Congress may, or may not pursue a systematic policy in respect to rivers and harbors, as they may in respect to any other subject of legislation. Surely, works which are national and constitutional in themselves, do not cease to be so, merely because they may be constructed in a systematic manner. The Chiese or memorial

because they may be constructed in a systematic manner, or on a systematic plan. The Chica-p memorial meets this whole matter in these few sentences:

"But we hear a caid that the Constitution does not confer on Congress the power to requiste commerce, by commencing and earyout on a general system of internal improvement; as if the objection was not to any particular work, but to a seneral system. We confess our inshifts to perceive the force of this distriction. If any particular work can be justified by the importance of the connected entering which demands it, is not the power of charges to familiate commerce by any other similar work admitted. Addit any work, in the independ of Congress.

It is now more than twenty years since any one thought of a general system of internal improcement to be prosecuted by the National Government. On the contrary, the separate States or corporations acting under their authority, have executed all works of internal improvement purely local. The States are overspread with a network of railroads more than ten thousand miles in extent, which have cost more than three hundred millions, not to mention the local cands, which have cost nearly one hundred millions more. All the States ask is, that the National Government may take care of the National anteres—that, while the States are doing so much for the Union, the Union may do a little for itself. The total expenditure up to the present moment, extending over a period of forty years, is only seventeen millions of dellars; and yet attempts are made to alarm the country with the idea that ruinous sums will be required. The amount expended on the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Missouri, is less than three millions.—Tace Cumberland road cost about six millions,—leaving only eight millions, as the sum total expended by the Governis now more than twenty years since any one eight millions, as the sum total expended by the Go eight millions, as the sum total expended by the Government since its organization, upon other internal improvements of every description. Of this cight millions, \$5,700,000 were expended upon harbors and breakwaters on the Atlantic and the Lakes, and \$1,300,000 in improving navigable rivers, such as the Hudson, the Cape Fear, and the Savannah. Will any one pretend that the American Union cannot afford to expend sums like these, upon objects like these!

Why, centlemen, a private company, a mere handful of hairviduals, in our city, have expended twenty-five milions in building the Erie Railrond, and our State another twenty-five in building and in part enlarging the Erie Canal—while in Illinois, a State hardly thirty-years old, another company is expending twenty mil-

another twenty-five in building and in part calarging the Eric Canal—while in Illinois, a State hardly thirty-years old, shother company is expending twenty millions in a railroad, to connect Lake Michigan with the moush of the Ohio. It is possible, that in looking over the Union, we may find two isolated cases of canals—to wit, one at the Falls of the Ohio, and the other at the Sault St. Marie, in which the general interest and the common security may require the nation to execute and control the work. But with these two exceptions, I know of no caust, or road, or local work, of any description, east of the Mississippi, which any Wing supposes should be constructed by the General Government. What, then, do our opponents mean by the phrise, "A general system of Internal Improvements," except to deceive the people!

Stripped of all party disguise, the noked questions before the country are these, and only those:

Shall THE NATION improve THE NATIONAL NAVIGABLE WATERS, or leave them unimproved?

Will THE UNION preserve unimpaired the UNITY AND FIRESTON of its navigable, waters, secured by the Constitution, or will it surrender back those waters to the separate States, to be subjected to local authority and local impositions?

It is, indeed, matter of serious concern, that questions

in positions t is, indeed, matter of serious concern, that questions

It is, indeed, matter of scrious concern, that questions like these, so vitally interwoven with our highest national interests, affecting so deeply, not only our present prosperity, but the welfare of the boundless Future which Providence has spread before us should depend upon the varying neues of our party condicts. But such anhappily, is the fact; and we cannot, wisely or safely, close our

One word, and but a word, in conclusion, as to party epithets. Our opponents arrogate to themselves the exclusive use of the term "Democracy." But it belongs much more to us than them. For what is democracy but the equalization of human condition? And where can the world furnish equalizing agents more truly democratic, than cheap, rapid and commolitous channels of interceurse? They produce equality, not only among more of every rank and commolitous channels of interceurse? They produce equality, not only among States and hations. The steam-negine, on land and water, carries rich and poor alike. Canals transport their property elike. Rivers and harbors cleared from obstructions, and guarded from dangera benefit all alike. They do more. They equalize the conditions of great communities of men. The great series of channels, natural and artificial, from the Atlantic to the M-sissippi, not only place the County of Erie side by side with the County of Albany, but the State of lowa side by side with the State of New-York.

On the distant Pacific, this nation possesses an almost boundless store of metallic wealth. Our young Democratics of the state of one word, and but a word, in conclusion, as to party

with the State of New-York.

On the distant Pacific, this nation possesses an almost boundless store of metallic wealth. Our young Democrats, full of energy and life, are striving to reach it. If we had the power to construct a road, which would carry them safely, cheaply and quickly, and give them equal access with their more favored countrymen to the common treasure—would not such a work be equalizing and democratic in its effects? And yet, if we should dere to hint that Missouri, with Bexton at its head, should be sided by all constitutional means in executing a work so truly necessary to the nation—equalizing the condition of the Continent, placing Pacific by the side of Atlantic America, and thus riveting the great bond of our continental union—would not a whole army of Abstractionists be let loose at once?

My friends, let us not be misled by party names, nor discouraged by party clamor—let us seek out our darty, and frithfully do it. Let us remember, that our generation comes early in the nation's history. Its shadow, lengthened by the morning light, will fall far beyond the security spen of our narrow existence. Events are crowding quickly on us. It is no time to enfeeled the nation's powers. Seeing what is at stake, let us commit its guidance to men like the wise and far-seeing patriots, who freezing our noble constitution, could discorra the

nation's powers. Seeing what is at stake, let us commit-its guidance to men like the wise and far-seeing patriots, who framing our noble constitution, could discern the seeds of empire in the young republic—men passessing energy to direct the present, and wisdom to discern the future.

## BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS.

LIII. SCENES IN KONIA (ICONIUM.) Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane-

Konta, Capital of Karamania, June 27, 1852.

The view of Konia from the plain is not striking until one has approached within a mile of the suburls, when the group of mosques, with their heavy central donies litted on clusters of smaller ones, and their tall, light, glittering minarets, rising above the foliage of the gardens, against the back ground of the siry hills, has a very pleasing effect. We approached through a long line of dirty suburbs, which looked still more forlorn on account of the Ramagan. Outside the city walls we passed some very large barracks for cavalry, built by Innamin Pasna. On the plain northeast of the city, the battle between him and the forces of the Sultan, resulting in the defeat of the latter, was

fought. We next come upon two magnificent mosques, built of white limestone, with a multitude of leaden domes and lofty minarets, adorned with galleries rich in arabesque ornaments. Attached to one of them is the tomb of HAZRET MERLANA, the founder of the sect of Merlevi Dervishes, which is reputed one of the most sacred places in the East. The tomb is surmounted by a dome, upon which stands a tall cylindrical tower, reeded, with channels between each projection, and terminating in a long, tapering cone. This tower is made of glazed tiles, of the most brilliant sea blue color, and sparkles in the sun like a vast pillar of key spar in some Polar grot. to. It is a most striking and fantastic object, surround ed by a cluster of minarets and several cypress troes amid which it seems pisced as the central ornament and crown of the group.

The sepect of the city was so filthy and uninviting,

that we preferred pitching our tent; but it was impos sible to find a place without going back upon the plain. so we turned into the bazear, and asked the way to khan. There was a tolerable crowd in the street, although many of the shops were shut. The first khan we visited was too filthy to enter, but the second though most unpromising in appearance, turned out to be better than it looked. The oda-baski (master of the rooms) thoroughly swept and sprinkled the narrow little chember he gave us, laid clean mats upon the floor, and when our carpets and beds were placed within, its walls of mud looked somewhat comfortable. Its single window, with an icon grating in lieu of glass, looked upon an oblong court, on the second story, surrounded by the rooms of Armenian merchants. The main court, (the gate of which is always closed at sunset.) is two steries in hight, with a rough wooden balcony running around it, and a well of muddy water in the center.

The oda-bashi lent us a Turkish table and supplied s with dinner from his own kitchen; kibabs, stowed beans and encumber salad. Mr. H. and I, forgetting the Ramazan, went out to hunt for an iced sherbet but all the coffee-shops were closed until squeet. The people stared at our Egyptian costumes, and a fellow in official dress demanded my testere. returned, François appeared with a splendid lump of ice in a basin and some lemons. The ice, so the khange said, is taken from a lake among the mountains, which in winter freezes to the thickness of a foot. Behind the lake is a natural cavern, which the people fill with ice, and then close up. At this season they take it out, day by day, and bring it down to the city. It is very pure end thick, and justifies the Turkish proverb in regard to Konia, which is celebrated for three excellent things: "door, boor, kur"-salt, ice, and girls.

Soon after sunset, a cannon announced the close of the fast. We waited an hour or two longer, to allow the people time to eat, and then sallied out into the streets. Every minaret in the city blazed with a crown of lighted lamps around its upper gallery, while the long shafts below and the tapering cones above, topped with brazen crescents, shone fair in the moonlight. It was a strange, brilliant spectacle. In the square before the principal mosque we found a crowd of persons frolicking around the fountain, in the light of a number of torches on poles planted in the ground. Mats were spread on the stones, and rows of Turks of all classes ent thereon, smoking their pipes. Large earthen waterjars stood here and there, and the people drank so often and so long that they seemed determined to provide against the morrow. The boys were having their sement in wrestling, shouting and firing off squiba which they threw into the crowd. We kicked off our slippers, sat down among the Turks, smoked a narghileb, drank a cup of coffee and an iced sherbet of raisin juice, and so enjoyed the Ramazan as well as the best

Numbers of True Believers were drinking and washing themselves at the picturesque fountain, and just as we rose to depart the voice of a boy-muezzin, on one of the tallest minarets, sent down a musical call to prayer Immediately the boys left off their sports and started on a run for the great mosque, and the grave, gray-bearded Turks got up from the mats, shoved on their slippers, and marched off. We followed them, getting a glimbse of the illuminated interior of the building, as we passed ; but the ods bashi conducted us still further to a smaller more beantiful mosque, surrounded with a garden-court. It was a truly magical picture. We entered the gate, and passed on by a marble pavement under trees and erbors of vines that almost shut out the moonlight, to a paven space, in the center whereof was a beautiful fountain, in the purest Arabic style. Its heavy, projecting cornices and tall pyramidal roof rested on a circle of elegant arches, surrounding a marble structure, whence the water gushed forth in a dozen sparkling streams. On three sides it was surrounded by the moonlit trees and arbors; on the fourth by the outer corridor of the mosque, the door of entrance being exactly opposite.

Large numbers of persons were washing their hands and feet at the fountain, after which they entered and knelt on the floor. We stood unobserved in the corrider, and looked in on the splendidly illuminated interior and the crowd at prayer, all bending their bodies to the earth at regular intervals, and murmuring the name of Allah. They resembled a plain of reeds bending before the gusts of wind which precede a storm. When all had entered and were united in solemn prayer, we returned, passing the grand mosque. I stole up to the door, lifted the heavy carpet that hung before it, and looked in. There was a Merlevi Dervish standing in the entrance, but his eyes were lifted in heavenly abstruction, and he did not see me. The interior was brilliantly lit by white and colored lamps, suspended from the walls and the great central dome. It was an impos ing structure, simple in form, yet grand from its dimen sions. The floor was covered with kneeling figures, and a deep voice, coming from the other end of the mosque was uttering pious phrases in a kind of chant. I satisfied my curiosity quickly, and we then returned to the

Yesterday afternoon I made a more thorough examination of the city. Passing through the bazaars, I reached the Serai, or Pasha's Palace, which stands on the site of that of the Sultans of Iconium. It is a long wooden building, with no pretensions to architectural beauty. Near it there is a large and ancient mosque with a minaret of singular elegance. It is about feet high, with two hanging galleries; the whole built of blue and red bricks, the latter projecting so as to form quaint patterns or designs. Several ancient buildings near this mosque are surmounted with pyramidal wers, resembling pagedes of India. Following the long, crooked lanes between mud buildings, we par these curious structures and reached the ancient wall of the city. In one of the streets lay a marble lion, badly executed, and apparently of the time of the Lower Empire. In the wall were inserted many similar figures, with fragments of friezes and cornices. It was built by the Seljock Kings, who have taken great pains to exhibit the frequents of ancient Iconium. The number of altars they have preserved is quite remarkable. On he square towers are sunken tablets, containing long Arabic inscriptions.

The high walls of a ruined building in the southern part of the city attracted us, and on going thither w. ound it to be an ancient mosque, standing on an em sence formed apparently of the debris of other builders. Part of the wall was also ancient, and in some places showed the marks of an earthquake. A long flight of steps led up to the door of the mosque, and as we ascended we were rewarded by the most charming view of the city and the grand plain. Konia lay at our feet-a wide, straggling array of low mud dwellings, dotted all over with patches of garden verdure, while its three superb mosques, with the many smaller tombs and places of worship, appeared like buildings left from some former and more magnificent capital. Outside of this circle ran a belt of garden land, adorned with groves and long lines of fruit trees; still further the plain, a sea of faded green, feeked with the softest cloud-shadows, and beyond all, the beautiful outlines and dreamy tints of the different mountain chains. It was in every respect a levely landscape, and the city is unworthy such surroundings. The sky, which in this region is of a pale, soft, delicious blue, was dotted with scattered fieces of white clouds, and there was an exquisite play of light and shade over the hills.

There were half a dozen men and boys about the door, amusing themselves with bursting percussion caps on the stone. They addressed us as "hadii !" (pilgrims) begging for more cape. I told them I was not a Turk but an Arab, which they believed at once, and allowed me to enter the mosque. The interior had a remarkably fine effect. It was a maze of arches, supported by columns of polished black marble, 40 in number. In form it was nearly square, and covered with a flat wooden roof. The floor was covered with carpet, whereon several persons were lying at full length, while an old man, seated in one of the most remote corners, was reading in a loud, solemn voice. It is a peculiar structure, which I should be glad to examine more to

Not far from this eminence is a remarkable leaning minaret, more than 100 feet in hight, while in diameter it cannot be more than 15 feet. In design it is light and elegant, and the effect is not injured by its deviation from the perpendicular, which I should judge to be about 6 feet. From the mosque we walked over the mounds of old Iconium to the eastern wall, passing another mosque, wholly in ruin, but which must have once been more splendid than any now standing. The portal is the richest specimen of Saracenic sculpture I have ever seen: a very labyrinth of intricate ernaments. The artist must have seen the great portal of the Temple of the Sun, at Baalbec. The minarets have tumbled down, the roof has fallen in, but the walls are still covered with white and blue tiles, of the finest workman hip, resembling a mosaic of ivory and lapis lazuli. Some of the hambers seem to be inhabited, for two old men with white beards lay in the shade, and were not a little

stertled by our sudden appearance.

We have been detained here a whole day, through a chain of accidents, all resulting from the rascality of our muletcers on leaving Aloppo. The lame horse they paimed upon us was unable to go further, so we obliged them to buy another animal, which they succeed d in getting for 350 piastres. We advanced the money, although they were still in our debt, hoping to work our way through with the new horse, and thus avoid the risk of loss or delay. But this morning at sunrise the hadji comes with a woful face to say that the new horse has escaped in the night, and we, who are ready to start, must sit down and wait till he is found. I suspected another trick, but when, after the lapse of three hours. François found the hadji sitting on the ground, weeping, and Achmet beating his breast, it seemed probable that the story was true. All search for the horse being vain, François went with them to the shekh of the horses, who promised, in case it should hereafter befound, to place it in the general pen, where they would be sure to find it on their return. The man who sold them the horse offered them another for the lame one and 150 plastres, and there was no other alterna tive but to accept it. But we must advance the 150 piastres, and so, in mid-journey, we have already paid them to the end, with the risk of their horses breaking down, or they, horses and all, absconding from us. But the knavish variets are hardly bold enough for such a climax of villany.

### EUROPE.

#### The French Empire-Louis Napoleon-Tarkish Affairs-British Ministry.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8, 1852. According to the best information I receive from France, the Senate will be summoned soon after the return of Louis Bonapaste, to consider the addresses of the municipal and departmental councils in favor of the Empire. The result will be a Senatus-consultus offering to the President the imperial crown, as con as the people can be consulted on the subject. Toward the beginning of December the new vote will be taken, and the Ministers of Louis Bonaparts, in order to crush at once all the hopes of the Legitimists, have proposed to the President that the vote should be the most concise way, "Napoleon Hid or Hen RY Vth." Louis Bonaparte seems to like this idea, and is sure of at least nine millions of yeas, while the Legitimists, who, until now, have accepted office under the present Government, and have supported it as a transi-tion to the Bourbon monarchy of divine right, must choose between their places and their principles. There is no doubt that they will not put themselves in o oppocition against the Empire, while HENRY V. will scarcely get two hundred thousand votes. The Catholic cler gy will have the most trying position, having to reneunce their Legitimist principles,

Austria and Russia will readily acknowledge the new Emperor as soon as he issues a manifesto in which he pledges himself to maintain the treaties of 1815. All this is quite natural, but it is difficult to understand how they can believe the pledges of Louis Bonaparte, who, After the attempt of Strasburg, anxious to e-cape punishment, he promised to respect the peace of France, but when set at liberty he tried his fortunes again at Boulogne. Imprisoned at Ham, he turned Socialist, only to persecute the Socialists as soon as he became President. As President of the Republic he perjured himself, and his first manifesto as usurper contained the assurance that, unless the intrigues of his enemies should force him to take the imperial crown, he would remain President for ten years. This is the man whose word is taken as a sufficient pledge by the Czar and the Kaiser. They know of course the value of it. But it is not Russia nor Austria whom Napoleon IIId threatens, but Switzerland, Belgium and England; and the two Emperors of the north-east do not care much for those countries. They are all constitutional, and they offer

an asylum to refugees. The Ostdeutsche Post contains an article which illustrates my recent statements on the Turkish difficulties. France, England and Russia insist upon the opening of the Dardanelles for men-of-war. The English deet has gone to Smyrns, and the Russian is expected before Varna and Trebizond while the negotiations are going on in Constantinople. You see that England and France are again to be the catspaws of Russia, and that the Czar is determined to get free access to the Mediterranean through the Straits

As often as the West is disturbed by the struggles of porties, Russia succeeds in advancing one step further toward her great object-the dominion of the Mediterranean. This being now again the case, you may perhaps be interested in receiving the opinion of a military man on the Turkish army. One of the most illustrious soldiers gravely expressed himself a few weeks ago

Their infantry is able to match any regular European troops of equal number, but it is deficient in sharp-shooters. The battalions are drilled after the French manner, and sufficiently trained for all the evolutions necessary in war. Their moral qualities, their martial spirit and endurance, are invaluable. During the revolt of Aleppo, in 1850, several battalions, though tired by a erced march of three weeks, under the burning son of Syria, rushed immediately after their arrival into the most violent street fight, against the Arabs and Belouins. For three successive days they stormed and carried high stone houses, terraces and mosques, with a gelientry equal to that of the Haugarans under the ells of Euda. A Captain and a Licutenant, with twenty-seven men, held out on this occasion for four days, without food, and with a scanty supply of ammunition, in a small fort, cut off from the main army, against a superior force of Arabs, who beleagured them ntil they were relieved. Since these troops fight so well against their fellow believers, with what enthusiasm will they fight the Russians when the standard of

The cavalry are mounted on small but good horses enduring and hardened like their horsemen. As they are all stallions, their neighing prevents every secret march, but they are better suited to a bold attack than any other cavalry in Europe. The cavalry exercise is also according to the French mode, while the artillery is formed and trained on the Prussian system. General Brm, the celebrated hero of Transylvania, declared in 1849, in a letter to the Minister of War, that, at the head of Turkish troops, he would always undertake to defeat ussian army of double force without hazarding any thing. But we must admit that the Turkish army, though well officered in the lower ranks, is devoid of good staff officers. OMER PASHA is their best General is a man of geniue, but he is a renegade Crostian, late of the Austrian army. Next to him make Count GUTON, now Kurchid Parha at Damascus.

Strange rumors are affont as to the changes in th British Ministry. It is said that Lord PALMERSTON is offered a seat in the Cabinet, and that the Duke of Newcastle is to be sent as Governor-General to India. I doubt both reports. D'Isnanti's financial plan "looming in the future " seems to be a reduction of the Cor sels from three to two and three-quarters per cent. If be is able to carry the measure, it will be a saving of six millicus sterling a year.

#### Russia and the Revolution. orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune

Beatin, September, 1852. Why is it that Russia will not regard the government of Louis Narot gon as the definitive close of the Revolution? Why is it that she wishes the government of Louis Napoleon to preserve a provisory character and opposes every definitive con firmation which the President of France expects from assuming the title of Emperor !

Russia declares that she can recognize only one legitimste Government in France.

But has not Louis Napoleon done more to introduce anquillity and order than was possible to the Bourbons of the present century, overthrowing parties and crushing the daily excitements by which they were upheld ! Can it be really expected of the Count DE CHANnone that he would give greater security to affairs in France

Impossible! If the French have become so wearied out and indifferent to politics that in any case they could be content with the Count DE CHAMBORD, provided he were made king without great struggles and convulsions, their indifference would be an obstacle to the permanent establishment of monarchy.

The Absolutism of a foreigner, of a conqueror, or of a native partisan, who should seize upon power by means of a party struggle, in order definitively to put down all parties, might be grounded on the politicial weariness and indifference of the people, and indeed is weariners and indifference of the people, and indead is only possible by this weariness. But nonarchy demands a community of interests and a solidary, undual colligation between the ruler and the subjects. Royally and aristocracy either remain in the original alliance which they formed in behalf of conquest—or royally establishes a compact with the people, as it has done since the latter centuries of the Maidle Age, and avails it elf of the devotion and gratitude, which the people give in return for its sail against the aristocracy, in order to subject their original allies to facilit and to transform its peers and vessals into subjects.

Each of these courses has been adopted in Franco—each is were not said cannot again be ropeated. There is no langer an aristocracy in France, which can serve as a protection to the monarchy; but at the same time, there is no longer a people whose gratinals and devotion are to be gained by giving them treedom from the aristocracy. Since the last century, France has been completely democratical—the aristocracy has lost all its importance—and hence, royally has no longer any historical significance.

Only one experiment remains—monarchy my combiness with the Third Estace in order to purchase their

pletely democratical—the aristocracy has lost all its imports acc—end hence, royalty has no longer any histocrical significance.

Only one experiment remains—monarchy may combine with the Third Estac, in order to purchase their stackment by the protection which it affords them against the Sociatist pretensions of the abourns classes. Laurs Philipper tried this experiment, but failed, because monarchy no longer possesses the power and the independence to successfully combat the explosion of the revolutionary excisement of the workingmen.

Nothing but Absolutism can do this—for it alone has that concentration of power, which no longer needs alliance with a special clas—it rather brings all down to the same level. Absolutism needs no longer to coquet with the bourgeoisle—but it also has power enough to suppress the violent cruptions in which the confused ideas of the working-classes seek to find vent and obtain recognition and influence. Absolutism reduces all classes into one social order—but leaves this order to make its own arrangements, suppressing only the attempt to found such arrangements on crude ideas.

European society is too far advanced for monarchy, from which the Empire, as one form of modern Absolution, is altogether different, to stand to it in opposing relations. It has far too important problems to solve—the organization which it seeks to establish as well in its revolutionary cruptions as in its temporary weariness, must, as every one feels, be too comprehensive and profound, for it to cherish a sincere and pormanent interest in the old principles of royal legitimacy.

But no where—and this shows the precament interest in the old principles of royal legitimacy, should consent to acknowledge the Government of Lours Narolleon, as a definitive arrangement?

Before the effirmative can be maintained, it must be shown that Russia, in the interests of legitimacy, should consent to acknowledge the Government of Lours Narolleon, elevated position, gives it the most quiet, and also the

as a definitive arrangement f
Before the effirmative can be maintained, it must be
shown that Russis, whose secure, and at the same time,
elevited position, gives it the most quiet, and also the
most comprehensive view of the condition of Europe,
was smitten with sudden blindness—it must be shown
that its diplomacy, which is shead of every European
State, had addenly lost its superiority.

How could Russia be so poorly instructed in the condition of Europe, as to ground its whole policy, as regerds Western Europe, on the Count de Chambord f
Could it know so little of France, as to fancy that the
legitimate party of that country had any chance to contince? Every man who reads the new p-pers must
know how little the Count de Chambord is qualified
to control even his small party of noblemen—how he is
involved in a constant strife with them in regard to the
principles of legitimacy, and the course which they
should pursue under existing circumstances—and could
Russia stone remain in ignorance of all this?

Russia wishes to rule—the feels herself called to universal supremay over the Continent, and accordingly bushes her authority on the vassalage with which it oppresses the Princes of the Continent. She may also form combinations which will cause the supremacy in France

wes to her its origin.
Could then Russia alone—while no man in Europe,

Could then Russia alone—while no man in Europe, with the exception of one or two legitimate alventurors, direct to premise a lasting future to monarchy in France,—build her political plans on an illusion?

There is no State, which is less subject to illusions than Russis—no one which has a keener sense for reality. Still Russia is the only power which at once has decided the epinion of the Government against Lours Narolleon and has brought the Government of the adventurer to a grand still.

and has brought the Government of the adventurer to a strain still.

Lord Palmersten, who thought he was doing a fevor to Austria, when he freed her from the burden of Upper Italy and transformed the Imperial State into a German Archdukedom, rockied Napoleon with officious enthalsiam. He believed that he possessed an instrument in him, by whose help, the revolutionizing of Italy and her emmergation from Austria could be made more easy than it had been with his emissaries and fooled intrigues. Austria also after the coup dicat consented to an intimate connection with Louis Napoleon. Did she found her hopes on his real-tionary tendency and on the flatteries which he lavished on the clergy! Did she believe that she could make use of him as a terror to Sardiniar Did she anticipate in him an ally against Prussia, who would be less burdensome and oppressive than Russia i.

While the recognition which these powers give to the coup diete facilitated the progress of Louis Napoleon toward the Empire, Russia intervened with obstacles.

coup detet inciliated the progress of Louis Napoleon toward the Empire. Russian tervened with obsteeles. Wherefore!

In the Romish spirit, she loves to treat the sovereigns of the Continent either as its vassals, or to make them feel that they occupy a very interior position; but since it is impossible to believe that a legitimate King in France—who has been subjected to Democratic leveiling, and, as it were, torms one uniform plane, so that the monarchy cannot lean on any social distinction, and is presented to the right and touch as a homogeneous meas—an long endure, why will she not consent to consolidate the Government of Louis Napoleon?

Does it fear the war which Louis Napoleon feels compelled to undertake for the strengthening of his Empire—the war, of which at least many political leaders in Germany believe, that it is the necessary consequence of the Bonapartian Empire?

How war? With the hundreds of thousands which peresectly equipped, it can send beyond its frontier: With the millions of Prussia and Austria as a vanguard? Would not the war be rather desirable to her, as soon as she was forced to it by the President or the Emperor of the French Republic since it would furnish her the occasion to organize a still greater campaign against France than that of 1813, and to come forward still more preminently than then as dictator?

What then is the impelling motive of her course? In my view, it is two-fold. In the first place, she follows a definite, systematic, and well-considered calculation, and in the next place, she follows her historical instinct. Both the calculation and the instinct harmonize in this, that their starting point and their issue are the sence.

And what is more—what is the principal point, they

e seme.

And what is more—what is the principal point, they ee in periect harmony with the present position of the onlinent.

Rusria telerates within the domain of her activity only

hat is provisional—and that Paris belongs to this domain shown by the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 and

what is provisional—and that Paris belongs to this domain is shown by the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 and 1815, and more recently by the humiliating position to which she compelled Locus Paillappe. She permits nothing to succeed within this domain which could follow consistintly a substantial idea, or carry it out forcibly against the opesition by other powers.

It is on the provisional character of the arrang monats of Western Europe that she founds her dictatorial position for the present and the future.

It for example, the condition of France is only provisional, Russia can appeal to the right which is conferred by her interest in the repose and order of European society, and constantly intervene with her claims and threatenings in the organization of the country. The provisional effertueer of France makes Russia the guarantee of the peace of Europe as against France, and also the umpire on the organization of France. The same provisional cheracter of France makes it possible for her sale to withhold her definitive recognition from every Government in France—that is, to hold every Government of France in her hand—to remain in front of every French Government, as ministers of its decisions. When Louis Napoleon finelly discovers the occasion to assume the Imperial title, Russia will certainly institute no war on that account—but she will accept this Empire only as provisional—that is to say, she will never again

offer her hand to the definitive organization of Prance; and while she always keeps the new Empire in sight, as a guarantee of the peace of Europe, and makes its coar Edation impossible, she will at every phase of its development always claim the freedom which she assumed for her decisions against an Institution of such a provisional character.

Ex this residien Equals is always from Prance of the state o

visional character.

By this position, Russia is always free. Every other power is subjected to her discretion.

If this policy supplies the Liberals with materials for declaration—if the Liberals designate this policy as the result of an aboutinable and frightful calculation, the unprejudiced must yet acknowledge that it is not merely an arbitrary calculation, but one founded in the instinct and self-consciousness of Russia. Neither in science, ner art, nor political organization, does Russia take the same point of view as Western Europe—she feels that she has to do only with a single problem—the historical problem—that of dominion—that is—the problem, to make a final end of the crowd of experiments, in which the power of the West has been split up and exhausted.

She wishes to create a fees atom, as did, the Romans.

she wishes to create a free stage, as did the Roma when they made an end to the experiments of antiqui

exhausted.

She wishes to create a free stage, as did the Romans when they made an end to the experiments of antiquity. She can accordingly take no part in any of the experiments of Western Europe, for or against, and she must regard them all as provisional—by this position she is an instrument in the bands of history to prevent those experiments from receiving any more attention than they deserve.

And is Russia wrong in this view of the history of Western Europe for the last few years? Was not even the French February revolution of a provisional event? Has it been able to create anything more than provisional institutions and provisional circumstances? Has it been able to carry out one of its ideas in the whole organization of Europe? Is it not involved in the contradiction, that the freedom, which it seeks is prostrated, and that every kind of tyranny which it boasted to have conqueted, is again rampant? Is it not in a fatal contradiction, when with the gospel of universal brother-hood which shall confer freedom on all nations, it has ended in France, with transforming a people into a brotherhood of worthless subjects, and brought these political cyphers into the power of an advanture?

And can Europe build anything for the future on such experiments? When they fail, can she console herself with the idea that the affair was only begun wrong, and that things will do better when another occasion is found?

No! These all are and were only half-way, limited, and inconsequent Revolutions. The complete, consequent Revolution will be, that Russia will make a free stage, on which a really new execution may be tried.

This is the principal ground for which she combines with none of the Vestern Revolutions, with none of the provisional Western Institutions, and uncon litionally recognizes none of them. She is the historical medium for introducing a complete, true, decisive evolution.

BRUNG BAUER.

# GERMANY.

XIX. REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION. While the South and West of Germany was

in open insurrection, and while it took the Governments from the first opening of hostilities at Dresden to the capitulation of Rastadt, rather more than ten weeks, to tife this final blazing up of the first German Revolution, the National Assembly disappeared from the politi cal theatre without any notice being taken of its exit.

We left this august body at Frankfort, perplexed by the insolent attacks of the Governments upon its dignity, by the impotency and treacherous listlessness of the Central Power it had itself created, by the risings of the petty trading class for its defense, and of the working class for a more revolutionary ultimate end. Devola tion and despair reigned supreme among its members events had at once assumed such a definite and decisive hape, that in a few days the illusions of these learned legislators, as to their real power and influence, were entirely broken down. The Conservatives, at the signal given by the Governments, had already retired from a oody which henceforth could not exist any longer, except in defiance of the constituted authorities. The Lib erals gave the matter up in utter discomiture; they, too, threw up their commissions as representatives. Honorable gentlemen decamped by hundreds. From eight or nine hundred members the number had dwindled down so rapidly, that now 150, and a few days after 100 were declared a quorum. And even these were difficult to muster, although the whole of the Democratic party remained. The course to be followed by the remnants of a Par

lisment was plain enough. They had only to take their stand openly and decidedly with the insurrection, to give it, thereby, whatever strength legality could confer upon it, while they themselves at once sequired an army for their ewn defense. They had to summon the Central Power to stop all hostilities at once; and if, as could be foreseen, this power neither could nor would do so, to depose it at once and put another more energetic Government in its place. If insurgent troops could not be brought to Frankfort, (which, in the beginning, when the State Governments were little prepared and still hesitating, might have been easily done,) then the Asembly could have adjourned at once to the very center of the insurgent district. All this, done at once, and reschately, not later than the middle or end of May, might have opened chances both for the insurrection and for the National Assembly.

But such a determined course was not to be expected from the representatives of German Stopportey. These aspiring statesmen were not at all freed from their filusions. Those members who had lost their fatal belief in the strength and inviolability of the Parliament, had already taken to their heels; the Democrats, who remained, were not so easily induced to give up dreams of power and greatness which they had cherished for a twelvemonth. True to the course they had hitherto pursued, they strunk back from decisive action as could be foreseen, this power neither could nor would

hitherto pursued, they strunk back from decisive action until every chance of success, nay, every chance to succumb with, at least, the honors of war, had pursed away. In order, then, to develop a factifious, buisy-body sort of activity, the sheer impotence of which, could with its high pretensions, could not but exite pity and ridicule, they continued insinuating resolutions, addresses, and requests to an imperial Licutenaut, who not even noticed them, to Ministers, not but excite pity and ridicule, they continued insinaning resolutions, addresses, and requests to an Imperial
Licuterant, who not even noticed them, to Ministers,
who were in open league with the enemy. And when
at last William Wolff, member for Striegau, one of
the cells is of the New Rinain Gazette, the only really
revolutionary man in the whole Assembly, told them
that if they meant what they said, they had bester give
over talking and declare the Imperial Licutenant, the
chief traitor to the country, an outlaw at once; them the
entire compressed virtuous indignation of these parliamentary gentlemen burst out with an energy which
they never found when the Governmen beaped insult
after insult upon them. Of course—for it was the very thing
that was to be done—and such plain language, going so
direct to the purpose, could not but insult a set of sentimentalists, who were resolute in nothing but ifresolution, and who, too cowardly to act, had once for all
made up their minds that in doing nothing, they were
doing exactly what was to be done. Every word which
cleared up, like lightning, the infatuated but intentional
nebulosity of their minds, every hint that was adapted to
lead them out of the libyriath where they obstinated
themselves to take up as lasting an abode as possible,
every clear conception of matters as they actually stood,
was, of course, a crime sgainst the majesty of this Sovereign Assembly.

Stortly after the position of the honorable gentlemen
in Frankfort became untenable, in spite of resolutions,
appeals, interpellations and proclamations, they retreatthe what embers Government kept up a sort of expectative neutrality. There, at last, they declared the Licutenant of the Empire to have foreited his power, and
elected from their own body a Regency of five. This
Regency at once proceeded to pass a Militia Law,
which was actually in all due force, sent to all the Goverments of Germany. They, the very enemies of the
Assembly, were ordered to levy forces in its defense!

Then the

lity, for that army, of course, never

ality, for that army, of course, never was called into existence.

One has scheme offered itself to the National Assembly, The Democratic population from all parts of the country cent deputations to place itself at the disposal of the Parliament, and to urge it on to a decisive action. The people, knowing what the intentions of the Würtemberg Government were, implored the National Assembly to force that Government into an open and active participation with their in urgent neighbors. But No. The National Assembly, in going to Stattgart, had delivered itself up to the tender mercies of the Würtemberg Government. The members knew it, and repressed the agitation among the people. They thus lost the last remnant of influence which they might yet have retained. They carned the contempt they deserved, and the Würtemberg Government, proceed by Prusia and the Imperial Lieutenant, put a stop to the Democratic farce by shutting up, on the 18th of June, 1849, the room where the Parliament met, and by ordering the members of the Regency to leave the country.

rial Lieutenant, par a scopt of the field of June 1849, the room where the Parliament met, and by ordering the members of the Regency to leave the country.

Next they went to Baden, into the camp of the insurrection, but there they were now useless. Nobody noticed them. The Regency, however, in the name of the Sovereign German People, continued to save the country by its exertions. It made an attempt to get recognized by foreign powers, by delivering passports to anybody who would accept of them. It issued proclamations, and on the country by the continue of the first of them the series of the first of the first of the first of the series of the first of the fir missioners in a resultiess search for each, so give of excuses for not having yet gone to his post, delivers himself of a most weighty argument ing possible differences between Prussis, Austria and Wattenberg, with its possible conse-ria and Wattenberg, with its possible conse-